THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOUENALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS,

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH

Common Sense and Cholera. From the Tribune

Mr Acton, at the meeting of the Board of Health four days ago, inquired how it happened that the steamship Virginia was allowed to come up the Bay with the cholers on board. We have seen no satisfactory answer to this question, and, still less, any reasonable explanation why the ship was permitted to lie off Staten Island from Wednesday evening till the next morning. The assurance that hereafter the duty of the Health Officers will be properly discharged is very well; but let us hope that we may not have to regret that the stable door was not shut before the horse was stolen.

The learned doctors are still disagreed whether cholera is contagious or infectious, and in the meantime the pestilence stalks from country to country, and hurries thousands to their graves. While the question is in dispute, common sense may be permitted to have a hearing. The dis-ease breaks out on board two steamships sailing from a healthy port, and in the course of twelve days makes fearful havoc. Both these ships belong to the same line, are constructed in the same manner, having a lower deck below the water-line, which no ventilation can reach except through windsails, and where from a thousand to twelve hundred human creatures are huddled, breathing, over and over again, the poisonous exhalations from their own bodies. In any other than a cholera season, the report on the arrival of the vessels would have been, without a doubt, a large percentage of deaths from ship fever or smallpox. In a cholera season the disease inevitably generated—whether spontaneously, or from contagious infection, is practically of no importance—takes the form of cholera.

The circumstances were favorable to the development of pestilence, wherever it comes from. Cholera does not break out in ships going from countries where it does not exist, but in those countries where it is prevalent. It got on board the England and the Virginia, and it would get on shore to propagate itself, if it found again the favoring circumstances. These are scattered in abundance all over this city. This is common sense, and of far more value than volumes of medical theory. Had the Virginia and the England had decent ac-commodation for their human freight, instead of stowing them away like dunnage in the hold. they might have crossed the ocean as other vessels did, at the same time, without an outbreak

of any disease whatever.

As it was, no other result was possible, and the pestilence took that form which, from some unknown case, it was now certain to take. The only thing to be done, if that is possible, is to confine it to that locality, prevent its further propagation, and destroy its germ. At least this can be attempted; and to neglect such a measure of precaution is simply criminal. No ship from Europe should be allowed to enter this port without careful examination; and, is she has the cholera on board should be strictly quarantined. It may be safely taken for granted that no vessels like the Virginia and England will cross the ocean this summer with-out bringing the cholers, if loaded with pas-

The President on Representation in Congress. From the Times.

When the fever which just now inflames the public mind against President Johnson shall have subsided, as it certainly will, candid people will have no difficulty in seeing that it has been largely due to studied and malicious misrepresentation of his position on various questions of public importance. And upon no one subject have these misrepresentations been more studied and persistent, than upon his views in regard to the representation of the Rebel States in Congress. From one end of the country to the other, he has been denounced for urging the admission of Southern members,

The just cry that "Rebels shall not rule the nation they tried to ruin"-has been so echoed and re-echoed as to imply that it was hostile to the President's policy of restoration. Members of Congress in their speeches have dwelt upon it in this sense. Hostile newspapers throughout the land have filled their columns with the most bitter distribes upon this text, and the public mind everywhere has been thoroughly filled with the belief that the President demands the instant admission to their seats in Congress of men elected by the Rebel States, without inquiry into their action in the past, or their attitude towards the Government in the present posture

of public affairs.
It would be useless to deny that these efforts, systematic, persistent, and unscrupulous as they have been, have produced a marked effect upon the public mind. They have seriously impaired that confidence in the President's wisdom and ficelity to the principles which have crushed the Rebellion, which is essential to the harmonious co-operation of the Executive and Legisla-tive departments of the Government, and to the welfare of the nation in the cris' through which

it is passing.
We have no tear that these efforts or their effects will be lasting. The impression they have produced is utterly false, and is as mischievous as it is unjust. In everything he has said upon this subject—in his Message to Con-gress, in his veto of the Free-Imen's Bureau Bill, his speech of the 22d of February, and in all his addresses to delegations from the Southern States, he has insisted that none but loyal men should be admitted to seats in Congress, and that each House has the right to judge for useif, and by such tests as it may prescribe, of the loyalty of every man who claims to represent any district of any State. And in his speech to the soldiers and sailors on Wednesday last, he was still more explicit and emphatic upon this point. After showing that, under the Constitupoint. After showing that, under the Constitu-tion and in conformity with the fundamental principles of our form of Government, the people of every State are entitled to representation, he

went on to say:—
"And when we say admit representatives, what do
we mean? We mean representation in the constitutional and law abiding some, as was intended at the
beginning of the Government. The Constitution beginning of the Government. The Constitution declares in express terms that each House, the Senate and House of Representatives, each acting for itself, shall be the judge of the returns, elections, and qualifications of its own members. It is for each House to settle that question under the Constitution and under the selemn sanction of at each house to settle that question under the Constitution. House to settle that question bader the Constitution and under the solemn sanction of a oath. And can we be leve that either House would admit any member into its body to participate in the leastation of the country who was not qualified and fit to sit in that body and participate in its proceedings? They have the power—not the two House, but each House for itself. The Constitution further declares that no State shall be deprived of its constitution that the Constitution for the constitution that the Constitution is the Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution in the Constitution of the Constitution is the Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution in the Constitution of the equal suffrage in the Senate of the United States with-out its consent. Then, where do we stand? All that is needed to finish this great work of restoration is for the out its consent. Taen, where do we stand? All that is needed to finish this great work of restoration is for the two riouses respectively to determine the question. Oh! but some one will say. 'A traitor might come in.' The answer to that is, that each House must be the judge, and it a traitor presents himself, cannot either House know that he is a traitor? (Applause) And it he is a traitor, can they not kick him out of the door, and send him back, saying to the people who sent hims. 'You must send us a loyal man.' (Cheers. and a voice, 'That's loric.') Is there any difficulty about that? (No, no, and cheers.) It a traitor presents himself to either House, cannot that House say to him, 'No, you cannot be admitted into this body. Go back. We will not deny your people the right of representation, but they must send a loyal representative. (Cheers.) And when the States do send loyal representatives, can you have any better evidence of their fidelity to the Constitution and the laws? There is no one learned in the Constitution and the laws who will say that if a traitor happens to get into Congress that body cannot excel him after he gets in. That makes assurance doubly sure, and conforms the action of the Government to the Constitution of our tathgra. Hence I say, let us stand by that Constitution sand in standing by it the coverant will be preserved." the covenant will be preserved?

Carpet of Lorent Name of Street of the Audit Lift has

each House has the right to judge of the qualincations of its members—that county is an essential and indispurable "qualification" of membership; and that each House has the apsolute and any other tests it may see fit to apply, whether a claimant is loyal or not. If he is loyal, he holds that he is to be admitted. It not, he may an i must be excluded. And this applies to every State and to every district and to every claimant to a seat in Congress. And if a disloyal man to a seat in Congress. And if a disloyal man should by any chance secure admission, he holds that he may be expelled. And when in the Senate of the United States, he proved his personal devotion to this principle by voting for the expulsion of Senator Bright, from Indiana, because he was proved to be a disloyal man, and thus "disqualified" for holding a seat in the national councils.

national councils. The only point of difference in this connection between the President and the leaders in Congress is, that they exclude loyal and disloyal alike—excluding Maynerd, and Stokes, and Cooper, loyal men from Tennessee, who can take the test oath, just as rigidly and relent-lessly as Stephens and Johnson and Graham and others, who cannot. In his judgment, this is a power which the Constitution has not conferred upon them, and an abuse which dis-courages loyalty and fidelity to the Union in the Southern States, while everything should be done to build them up. Time will show which is the wisest policy; but the President's true position on the subject ought not longer to be

Napoleon and Prussia-The European Programme, From the Herald.

The pamphlet recently published in Paris, entitled "Napoleon III and Prussia," sketches dis. tinctly the programme for the reconstruction of Europe to which we alluded a few days ago, It may be taken as an indication of the purposes of the Emperor of the French, and if it argued strictly the advantages of an alliance between France and Prussia it would be a deeply significant fact. International flatteries, an entente cordiace between two great powers, is at any time an ominous fact for the peace of Europe. An entente cordiale means war. Alliances such as this proposed are the preliminaries of aggression, and are especially a favorable means with the Emperor Napoleon for the accomplishment of a great purpose. An alliance with England secured the balance against Russia for the Crimean war; an alliance with Victor Emanuel gainst Austria secured the Emperor's objects in Italy, and the alliance to be made between

According to the pamphlet, France is not to take any active part in the war. The Empire is The alliance is to make Prussia sure hat France will not be against her, and for this little assurance she is willing to cede a "rectin-cation of the French fronuer," Could an alli-ance be put before the French people in any more tempting shape than this-flattering the national vanity, offering territory, and requiring nothing? As for the advantages to be secured to Prussia, they will excite sympathy rather than objections in the French mind, for they are based upon detriment to Austria and the humbling of the Hapsburg. This is the keynote of alliance between the two peoples. Here is a point on which France and Prussia can traternize far more earnestly than France ever did with any other power. To humble Austria is a tradition of French history and the political ne-cessity of Prussia. This appeal to the people is skultully made, and if it shall stimulate a sian senument throughout France; if the Emperor, who has already arranged the alliance, shall seem to be forced into it by national necessities, the pamphiet will have accomplished

France and Prussia will lead to equally momen-

tons events.

all that it was intended to.

Must the expressions made here in reference to the Rhenish frontier be accepted as the Emperor's sentiments on that subject? If Enrope is to be shaken by a great war, with the territorial aggrandizement of Prussia for its object, will France, as the ally of Prussia, be satisfied with a coal-mine? No one can believe it. It is well enough to say to Germany just now that France only wants a coal-mine, and it is also well enough to promise to the French people that they shall not be called upon for war expenditures. By that means both will consent the more readily to this alliance; but by-and-by "unforeseen" circumstances will arise making it necessary to change this simple plan. may be forced to arm, and even to occupy the Rhine. There is no telling what may happen when war is once begun; and, if does occupy the Rhine while Austria and Prussia are contending for the mastery, then, if Prussia wins, she will have enough to leave those provinces magnanimously to France; while, if Austria wins, France, in self-defense, will be compelled to hold the Rhine as a natural frontier and safeguard against the colossus. Thus, whoever triumphs, France will get more than a coal-mine, though it is not expedient for her to say much about it at present.

Since Bismark is praised in Paris as the 'Richelieu of Prussia,' and accredited with having revived the Schleswig-Holstein question "with admirable ability," it cannot be longer doubted that the question of the duchies is a mere pretext; that it is brought in by Prussia only to give her a moral footbold for difference with her great neighbor, and Ithat war! for the aggrandizement of Prussia and the abasement of Austria is the fixed programme of Bismark and Napoleon. If the sentiment of hostility to Austria shall run high in France during this war, as it probably will, what is to become of the alliance between Napoleon and the alliance between Napoleon and that unfor-tunate member of the Hapsburg family now in Mexico? France, sympathizing with Prussia, will hate Austria more than ever; can she, then, at such a time stomach an alliance with the Emperor of Austria's brother, the more especially when this latter alliance may embroil her with the United States? No; and this will be to Napoeon an additional advantage of the Prussian alliance. It furnishes a solution of his difficul-ties in the Mexican muddle. His withdrawal from Mexico will be forced by the necessities or France, and this is a plea that will render precipitate retirement a virtue rather than a

President Johnson's Recent Speeches.

From the World. Many Republicans have entertained a faint hope that since the triumph by Congress in passing the Civil Rights bill over the President's veto, he would show a disposition to compromise. But the President's speech to the soldiers and sailors on Wednesday, and the short speech to the colored people on Thursday, effectually dispel all such delusive hopes, Mr. Johnson shows himself as firm in all his leading positions as if the victory had been on the side of the veto; and the feeling of indomitable hostility with which he regards the radicals is expressed with more vigor than even in the speech on the 22d of February. The impression made by Wednesday's speech on the faction of marplots may be estimated from the following specimens of an article which appeared on Thursday in Forney's Philadelphia Press:-

"We indulge the sincere hope that if President Johnson believed it becoming his high position to make another speech to a mass meeting, he would present a healthy and exculpatory contrast to the display of the 22d of February; but the telegraphic report of his address to the soldiers and sailors in Washington, last evening, shows how utterly any such hope has been disappointed.

"Good men will pray to be protected from any more of these paintul exhibitions. Deputations, who wish well to the country, should stipulate, whenever they cull upon the occupant of the White House, against any such inflictions as a Presidential speech."

The Evening Post finds fault with President Johnson for the sensitiveness he evinces to the attacks of his enemies. That paper greatly mis-conceives the character of Andrew Johnson, if it supposes that he alluded to the attacks of his calumniators for the lack of self-control, or the

Carachine Bills set True services, 1977 5-77 7-16 Kale

greens and the rade on hear

love of invective. It has been so industriously pretended, by a certain class of Republicans, that the difference between the President and Concress is not of a character to disturb the harmony of the party, that it is of the highest importance to disabuse the country of that idea. Even after the 220 of February speech, which seemed explicit enough, and caused such an outery, Senator Sherman and other distinguished Republicans went to Connecticut, and mane speeches effecting to regard the difference between the President and Congress as relating merely to the choice of means for accomplishing the same end, and as being a difference which

ought not to disturb harmony of party action.
It is important that the country should know that President Johnson repudiates any such milk-and-water twacole. There is a wide gulf between him and Congress, and as he oces not intend. intend to surrender his policy, but to appeal to the country in the next Congressional elections, It is of the very first consequence that the people should know, from some perfectly authentic source, that the President regards the breach as important enough to arouse, and to justify him in expressing, his energetic indignation. When be denounces the opponents of his policy with the unsparing severity he used on Wednesday, ro one who reads his speech will fail to see that he does not regard the opposition made to his policy as a slight or trivial matter. How can he appeal from Congress to the people but by em-phasizing the difference which, as often as an election occurs, the Republicans so perversely

Pretending to indorse both the President and Congress, as the Republican Convention did in Connecticut, is a dishonest absurdity which ought to be exposed; and the exposure will have most effect from President Johnson's own lips. In no way could be have unmasked this trick so effectually, as by allowing the people to see that he is intensely indignant. If helis incensed, the people will readily infer that he thinks he has something to be angry about; and so far as they respect his judgment, they will cease to regard the difference between him and Congress as of minor importance. But in what way can a man so effectually convince others that he is angry, as by exhibiting the signs of anger in the old-inshioned, genuine way? If Mr. Johnson had coolly calculated the effect of his speech, he could have said nothing better adapted to his purpose. The redoubled abuse it calls forth

from the radicals attests the sureness of his aim.

The contrast which he draws between him self, who perilled everything for the Union, and the "closet patriots" who never confronted gapper, is well calculated for popular effect, by reason of its obvious muth. If Summer and his conditions had faced the risks and made the sacrifices that Andrew Johnson did, during the war, they might with received. war, they might, with more grace, impeach his The course of the President's accusers, during the war, required neither moral nor physical courage. Any man in their neigh borhood would have risked his reputation and hberty had he dared oppose the Union. There was no chance for a stay-at-home patriot in the North to rival Mr. Johnson's proofs of loyalty. He has shown a devotion to the Union as much superior to that of his traducers as can well be imagined; and in appealing to the people against them, he old well to waive delicacy and state the

plain truth. It is important for the public interests that the facts should be weighed, and in no other way could they reach so many people or secure so much attention, as when uttered by him. present, as well as when he was facing his Rebel neighbors in Tennessee, Mr. Johnson has more important things at heart than a fastidious regard for his personal ease or dignity. He speaks to carry his point, and without thinking or caring what small titlerateurs may say of his style, he uses such language as will make the intended impression on the great body of his countrymen, who are not small titterateurs, but plain people, who, neither in their own practice nor in judging of others, enter into the refinement of expressing indignation in restrained

In his speech to the negroes the President claimed that he is the best friend they have had; and that in securing for them the anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution he had done more for their race than any other man in the United States. The truth of this claim cannot be successfully controverted, and, in view of the Congressional elections, it could not have been asserted with so much effect by all the newspa-pers and stump speakers of the country as by President Johnson himself.

Prentice on Brownlow. From the Daily News.

Brownlow, the enfant terrible of Tennessee politics; the "bad old man" who deals in diabolical expletives and consigns his opponents to a place not particularly cool; the modern Draco, who writes his laws in the blood of hunteddown, persecuted "Rebels;" the archetype of a Southern "Union man," and the most notable defender of "the flag we love" south of the line; the iconoclast who spurns the idols he whilom worshipped, and who takes Cuffee under his wing with a parental devotion in his new condition of freedom-Brownlow, rumpty, roaring, ruthless, rash, ridiculous Brownlow, has met his match at last.

In the course of his varied and checkered career the redoubtable detender of the faith in Tennessee has had the misfortune to run afoul of the editor of the Louisville Journal. We avow a profound ignorance as to the cause that led the Tennessee parson to pit his powers against the Kentucky writer. It is enough to know that the direful conjunction has occurred, and, as a consequence, the former has come out of the conflict shorn of every vestige of the bravery with which he went into it, and so pitiable, melancholy, and wretched an object of commiseration that the laugh upon the lips of he looker-on is changed into a ghastly stare of horror at what remains of this honest man.

Did we not have the evidences before us we could scarcely conceive, at this late day, that this stalwart and blatant champion of this statwart and biatant champion of the negro emancipation should ever have threat-ened to "extinguish the last abolition foothold (meaning New England) on the continent of America." And were we not fortuled by the same testimony to the fact we would scout with derision the assertion that he ever announced to the pious workers in the vineyard of freedom that they were "infamous villalus," and "with the vengeance of an infuriated foe we will be upon you in the North, at the hour of midnight, and as long as a luctier match can be found we will burn up your substance."

Thus Brownlow, in a letter, written in May, 1860, and addressed to the Rev. Mr. Pryne—a letter which the editor of the Louisville Journal has resurrected in a most untoward moment for the faithful, and wherewith, in the contro versy, he deals the writer a destructive and dishearrening blow. We submit that the resuscitation of language like the following, penned by Brownlow only six years ago, is most calamitous at this time when all good men of his and Mr. B. F. Butler's class are so diligently seeking to more for their crops: to atone for their errors:-"Face to face, knife to knife, steel to steel, and

"Face to face, knife to knife, steel to steel, and pike to pike, we would meet you, and as we would cause you to bleed at every pore, we would make you regret, in the bitter agonies of death, that you had ever telt any concern for the African race.

"Sir, if the fanatical, wicked, and infernal course pursued by you and your unprincipled associates is continued, the result will be as I have said, and you or your children will live to see it. Pale-laced poverty and dismay are staring some of your manufacturers and operatives in the face. We are sending our orders to England and France for goods, and driving your hell-deserving freedom shrickers into the holding of Union meetings, and making these against their wills curse all agitators of the slavery question, and resolve that John Brown and his murderous associates get only justice when hung at Charlestown! Carry on your war if you choose death rather than life, and we will stain every swamp in the South with your and our own blood, and with the venseance of an infuriated foe we will be upon you in the North, at the hour of midnight, and as long as a fuciler match can be found we will burn up your substance."

Having thus, by the introduction of this dam-

Having thus, by the introduction of this damnable evidence, prepared the victim for the sacrifice, the editor of the Journal proceeds to offer him up. "He published," says the Louisville editor, "the infernal language that we have cited, when, perhaps, no other man in all the world would have dedled his mouth or paper

"AND OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

with it to save his neck from the hangman's halfer. He showed himself a walking volcano, with snow upon his peak and all hell in his

The editor then proceeds, truly, to say, that it is "most extraordinary and disgraceful" that the people of Tennessee, knowing this man as they did, should have elected him Governor. Waxing warm with the sacrifice, taking a merce less delight in the contortions of the untortu-rate victim, and becoming savage with the smell of the writhing wretches' blood, the Journal thus finishes the miserable man;-

"No other State was ever afflicted, and disgraced and curred with such an unmitigated and unmitigable, such an unredeemed and irredeemable blackguard as ner Chief Magistrate. He is a parody blackguard as her Citel Magastrate. He is a parody, a carcature, a broad burleque on all possible governors. They say there as five in him but it shell five every particle of it. Though he is but a single swine, there are as many devis in him as there were in the whole herd first ran vio entity down a sizep place in o the sea. His heart is nothing but a hirsing knot of vipers, ratt esnakes, coora, and cotton mouths. He never argued a question in his life, approaching no subject but with figree, bitter, coarse, low, and vulvar objurations. His tongue should be boree through and through with his own steel pen, heated red hot. steel pen, heated red hot.

steel pen, heated red hot.

'This man, as we have said, calls himself a clergy-wan. He holds forth in pulpits. He preaches, prays, and exhorts, draws down his face, drops the corners of his mouth, and undertakes to look sauctimonious. And yet he seems always trying in his pulpit discourses to see under how thin a disguise he can venture to curse, and swear, and blaspheme. He can't offer up a praye, in the house of God without telling the Lord what an internal secondre, damned thief, or cursed vagabond, this that or the other neighbor is. From his youth up to his old are be has had no personal controversies without attacking the wives, tathers, mothers, grandisthers, grandmothers, brothers, sisters, children, uncles, aunts and nephews of his opponents."

For an outsider, as we confess ourself to be

For an outsider, as we confess ourself to be to attempt to add to the rigor of the above would be useless and futile. This dissection, by a master hand, of Brownlow's many infirmities will stand a Sphinx of literature, unparalleled and not to be paralleled. The only doubt that will be left in the mind of the reader of the fore-going extracts will be as to which of the two de-serves the paim for a peculiar use of the English language. That doubt, it is true, might be solved by a perusal of Brownlow's rejoinder to what we have given; but so far the Journal has doubled him up, and has left him gasping life-less and in the pangs of threatened dissolution. It Brownlow should ever recover himself, how-ever, we pity the editor of the Journal.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH-ways-Office, S. W. corner of FIFTH and WAL-NUT Streets.

NUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA April 19, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Senied Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, 23d inst, for the Grading o. Twenty-second street, from Washington avenue to Federal street Aiter street, from Wenty-first street to Twenty-second street, and Twenty-third street tom Washington avenue to Federal street the said grading to be done according to the grades now established by law.

haw.

Fach proposal will be accompanied by a certificate
that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as
directed by ordinance of Councils, approved May 25, All bidders will be present at the time of opening said proposals, and the lowest bidder will come forward within three days thereafter or consider his bid withdrawn, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between him and the next highest bidder W. W. SMEDLEY,

4 20 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways,

UNITED STATES TREASURY PHILADELPHIA. April 20, 1866. Holders of twenty coupons and upwards of United States Loans due May 1, 1866. are hereby notified that they may present them for examination and count at this office on and after the 23d inst. to be paid on and after May 1. 1866.

Blank schedules may be obtained at this office. N. B. BROWNE, Assistant Treasurer. United States.

"THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA."

The Corporators of "The Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia." in compliance with the requirements of their charter, hereby appoint TUESDAY, tac list of May, 1866, for the opening of the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of said Company, at the office of the Provident Lite and Trust Company, No. Ill S. FOURTH street.

Charles Macalester,
Alexander Henry,
John Welsh,
Adolph Borle,
Charles Borle,
Charles Borle,
George A. Wood,
Joseph B. Townsend,
George M. Troutman,
Charles Borle,
Charles Borle,
George Trout.

William C. Kent.

M. W. Baldwin. Isaac Lea, San uel R. Shipley. Altred Stile, George A. Wood, Joseph B. Townsend, George M. Troutman, tharles Wheeler, William C. Kent, James W. Hazieburst, Richard Meade Bache,

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S
OFFICE, BOADDENTOWN, March 28, 1866,
NOTICE—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders
of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILBOAD AND
TRANSPORTATION COMPANY Will be held at the
Company's office in BORDENTOWN, on SATURDAY,
the 28th of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the election
of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
3 30 t4 28 SAMUFL J. BAYARD, Secretary.

BIERSTADT'S LAST WORK—"STORM IN THE BOCKY MOUNTAINS"—now on exhibition by permission of the Artist, for the Benefit of the 'Lincoin Institution and Noldiers' and Saliors' Orphan Boys' Home." at WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S, Nos. 912 and 914 CHESNUT Street, for one month only. Season Ticket, 81-00 Single Ticket. 25 cents. [4 21 lm

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING
COMPANY.

The Adjourned Annual Meeting of Stockholders for
Flection or Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be
held ON FRIDAY, APHIL 27.

At the Office of the President,
No. 417 ABCH STREET

At 3 30 P. M. SIMON POEY,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TEN MILE CREEK OIL COMPANY.

PRILADELPHIA, April 18, 1868.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stock holders of the Ten Mile Creek Oil Company will be held at their office, No. 714 South THIRD Street, 100m No. 15, on TUESDAY, April 24 at 7% o'clock P M. 4185t*

R. H. POLLOCK, Secretary.

DINING-ROOM,—F. LAKEMEYER,
CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the
Public generally that he has leitnothing andone to make
this place comfortable in every respect for the accommedation of guests. Be has opened a large and commedicus Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE,
BOARD is manished with ERANDIES, WINES,
WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS, 11

JUST PUBLISHEDBy the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM.
the Sine tieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES.

entitled— FOUR LECTURES,

PRILOSOPHY OF MABRIAGE.

To be had free, for jour stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,

7 178 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130
fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human
Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise
on Early Errors, its Deployable Consequences upon the
Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—
the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown
by the teport of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the
married, and those contemp ating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of
postage to any address, on recept of 25 cents. In stamps
or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No.
31 MAIDEN Lane, Albany, N. 7.
The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases
open which his book treats either personally or by mail,
and medicines sent to any part of the world. 118 6m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Haimless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dve. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.

Regenerating Extract of Millifleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. So'd by all Druggists. Factory No, 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 335

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET

4 16 3m) N. E. CORNER OF RACE.

IMPORTERS.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

LEWIS LADOMUS DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER, WATCHES, SEWELLY DOLLARDS WATCH, WATCHES and JEWELLET ETTAINED. 802 Chestunt St., Thilly

Owing to the decline or Gold, has made a great renetion in price of his large and we I assorted stock o

Diamonds,

Watches,

Jewelry.

Silverware, Etc. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing eisewhere.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautful Aira. FARR & BROTHER, Importers,

No. 834 CHESNUT STREET, 11 Hemtherp Below Fourth. TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

We are offering our stock of

WATCHES. JEWELRY,

> AND SILVERWARE, AT A DISCOUNT.

Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.

CLARK & BIDDLE, No. 712 CHESNUT Street. RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN.

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER, No. 520 ARCH STREET Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches, Fine Jewelry, Silver-Plated Ware, Solid Silver-ware.

STOVES RANGES, 40. CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT HOT-AIR FURNACE

RANGES OF ALL SIZES. ALSO, PHI EGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARAIUS.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, No. 1182 MARKET STREET. ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON, French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET. THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL, PHILADELPOIA. 8 15 5

TINITED STATES BUILDER'S MILL. Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.

PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER, WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUS-TERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC. SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.

The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO.

REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO. BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED. BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED. BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED. BEST IN THE WORLD. BEST IN THE WORLD. BEST IN THE WORLD. FREE FROM STEMS. FREE PROM STEMS.

FREE FROM STEMS DEAN, No. 413 CHESNUT Street. General Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Etc., has the Sole Agency for the above Celebrated Navy Tobacco. FORTY OFFICES TO RENT, in the United States

Hotel Building. Apply at DEANS Tobacco and Cigar Store. No. 413 CHESNUT Street. GREEN PEAS,

GREEN CORN, FRESH PEACHES, FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS, ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS. DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES COR ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Gen let and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Arthical eyes inserted without pain No charge made for examination. REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS

Or all descriptions, Or all descriptions, Always on hand,
Always on hand

FINANCIAL. JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET, BANKERS.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

5-20s, OLD AND NEW, 10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, 7-80 NOTES, 1st, 2d. and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Special business accommodations reserved fo LADILS.

PHILADELPHIA, February, 1896.

U. S. SECURITIES. A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, BANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS.

16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.

PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 21

AVIES BROTHERS. No. 225 DOCK STREET, BANKERS AND BROKERS.

BUY AND SELL UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s. UNITED STATES 73-10s, ALL ISSUES. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS

Mercantile Paper and Loans on Co laterals negotiated Stocks Bought s. d Sold on Commission. HARPER, DURNEY & CO.

BANKERS. STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building,

No. 805 CHESNUT STREET. 5 208 .- FIVE-TWENTIES. 7'30s - SEVEN-THIRTIES

WANTED. DE HAVEN & BROTHER. No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &o J. W. SCOTT & CO.. SHIRT MANUFACTURERS.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. No. 814 Chesnut Street.

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL." PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO.,

REMOVAL! REMOVAL! OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,

REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND BACE, TO Broad Street, Above Race, East Side.

Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.

The undersigned 'celling exceeding thankful to his many irrends and customers for their very liberal patronsize extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to

MESKIN, HE'S, JOHNSON & DAVIS,
Takes pleasure in recommendany them to his former parrons as they are gentlemen of well known integrity' and will undoubted y maintain the reoutation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way ast so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom.

Respectually, etc.,

'23m ABOWN.

RANDALL & CO., PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,

No. 1302 C ESNUT Street. Fine English Toilet Soaps,

IN GREAT VABIETY, JUST RECEIVED. Also, Triple French Extracts and Pertumes.

We have constantly on hand every variety of PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES. Extracis, Powders Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Paster Brushes, e 323m

UNION OIL STOVES. A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or oder, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-fron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes, ordinary stove

furniture may be used. DAVID H. LOSEY. SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,

No. 38 South FIFTH Street. Liberal discount to the trade.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 364 CHESNUM STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE. STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTION ON HAND, AND NANY AMOUNT. the first transfer to the transfer to the transfer on the year between the transfer of the transfer of the year between the transfer of the year between the year.

AND